

Linowitz predicts autonomy progress

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Jan. 30 (R)—U.S. special envoy Sol Linowitz met Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin for 90 minutes today and predicted progress in deadlocked negotiations for the future of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Linowitz said the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip would be put under new American ideas about Palestinian autonomy. He said there were new elements in Israel's approach, and that there were new elements in Israel's approach. He said he was looking forward to substantial progress in talks, at which he will lead the United States delegation. He did not give any details. One idea for breaking the stalemate in autonomy, put forward by Egypt, is that self-rule might begin in Gaza before it does in the West Bank of Jordan. But Gaza's mayor, Mr. Rashad Al Shawwa, who planned to meet Mr. Linowitz today, told Israeli Radio that he rejects the proposal.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily, published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Regional Briefs

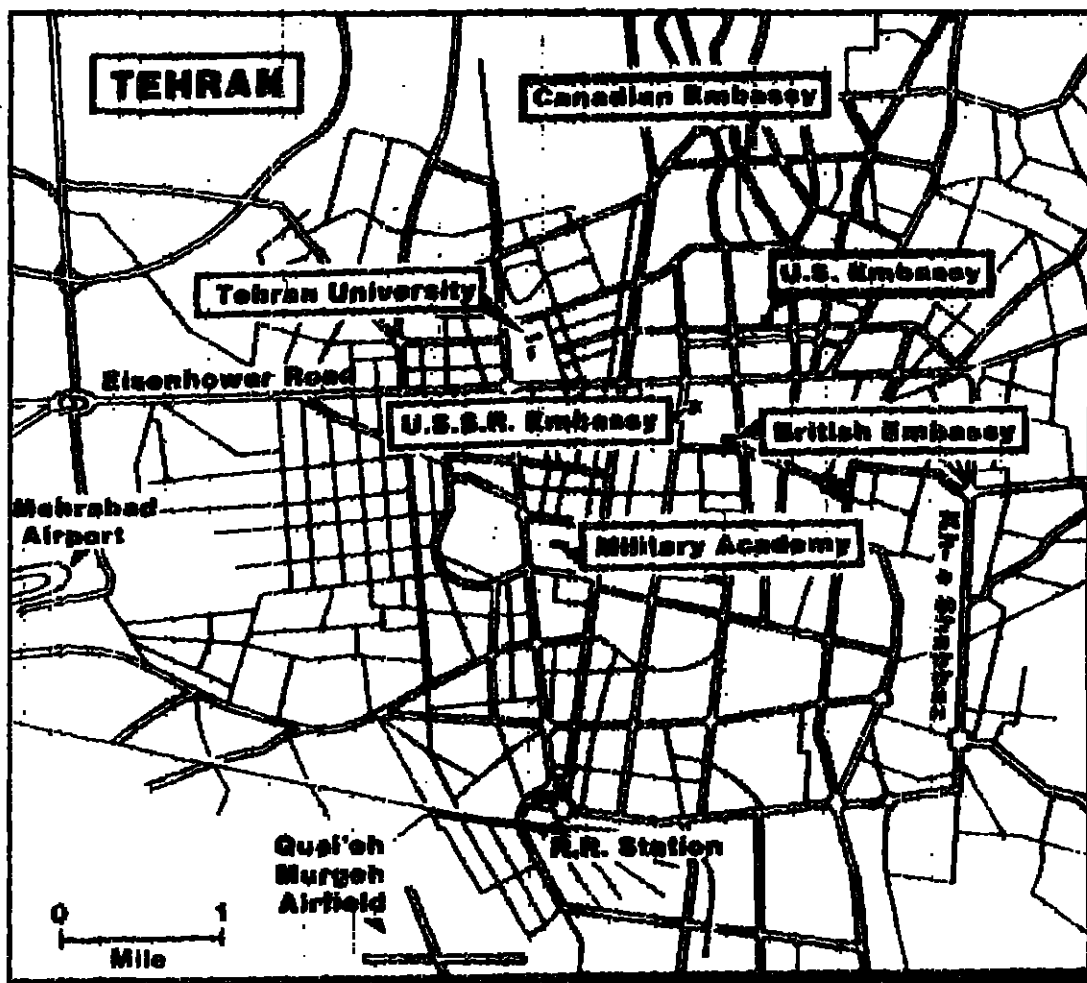
IRAN, Jan. 30 (R) — Islamic revolutionary guards and Kurdish guerrillas fought a fierce gun battle in the Kurdish town of Arsan today. Both sides reported dead and wounded. The Shi Democratic Party (KDP) in the provincial capital of Erbil said the guerrillas had killed 28 guards in about 12 hours of fighting. A guards spokesman in the west Iranian city of Kermah said only that more than five had died. The official Pars Agency said 10 injured people had been flown to Kermah. The KDP said earlier that two guerrillas had been killed. Left-wing sources in Sanandaj said the clashes broke out today when guards from Kermanshah arrived to take up positions in Kamyaran, about 80 kilometres south on Sanandaj. KDP said the guerrillas, who are seeking regional autonomy, moved into action after the guards, running into resistance in Kamyaran, had opened fire killing three people and wounding two others.

O, Jan. 30 (R) — Egypt has terminated the contracts of 93 experts working at the Egyptian Iron and Steel Company, a financial daily Al Gomhouriya reported today. The move followed President Anwar Sadat's speech on Monday in which he accused the Soviet Union's military intervention in Afghanistan. Soviet experts working at Egypt's industrial projects in the iron and steel complex at Helwan near Cairo and at a soda shipyard must leave the country. There was no immediate confirmation of the report.

AI, Jan. 30 (R) — Japanese, West German and Italian have won contracts worth 1.8 billion riyals (\$535 million) for a pipeline to carry drinking water to the Saudi Arabian capital. Industry sources said 550,000 tonnes of steel pipe would be used to lay a 466 kilometre pipeline from a desalination plant on the coast to a terminal near Riyadh. The underground pipe, 1.5 metres in diameter and lined with concrete, will carry 135 million litres of drinking water a day. The sources said the pipeline would cost 5.6 billion riyals (\$1.7 billion) to build. Bids to lay the line and build pumping stations and a reservoir at each end of the line were due this weekend.

SA, Jan. 30 (R) — Saudi Arabia hoped the increase in the price of its crude oil would help bring oil-producing countries to a unified price, Deputy Oil Minister Abdul Aziz Al Saud said today. "We have raised the price of Arabia Light oil from 24 to 26 dollars, backdated to January one," he said. "Hopefully this is a step towards unifying the price structure," he added. Saudi Arabia's increase was supported by the authoritative Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) on Monday. It was followed by similar rises by Kuwait and United Arab Emirates (UAE), which were also backdated to Jan. 1. The official Emirates News Agency (WAM) said that Iraq and Qatar had also raised prices by two dollars, but would not be immediately confirmed. UAE Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Mana Said Al-Oteiba also said his country's increase would bring oil-producing countries to a unified price. Kuwait's oil minister, Sheikh Ali Khalifa Al-Sabah, said his country's rise would bring its prices in line with other producers. Saudi crude now costs \$26 a barrel, up from \$24.50 and the UAE's 29.60. OPEC price hawks such as Libya and Algeria are charging up to \$30 a barrel for their oil. Dr. Oteiba said there was still a long way to go before OPEC returned to basing its prices on a single price.

IT, Jan. 30 (R) — Moroccan troops killed 64 Polisario Front fighters and destroyed 21 vehicles in a clash near the Western Sahara mining centre of Bou Craa on Monday, the official news agency MAP reported today. It said five Moroccan soldiers were killed and 12 wounded in the encounter. One guerrilla was also killed. The clash followed an attack by the Algerian-backed Polisario Front guerrillas on the southeast Moroccan town of last Friday, in which an official Moroccan source said more than 100 guerrillas were killed. The Polisario guerrillas, fighting for independence of Western Sahara, claimed that 110 Moroccan soldiers were killed in that battle.



This map locates the foreign embassies in Tehran, showing the proximity of the U.S. and Canadian embassies. Six American diplomats who had been hiding in friendly embassies since Nov. 4, have escaped with the aid of the Canadian embassy in Tehran. Canada closed its embassy in Tehran Monday, citing security reasons. (AP laserphoto map)

Carter: America alone has no resources to defend Gulf area

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (Agencies) — President Carter has said the United States alone does not have the resources to defend the Gulf and must have the cooperation of countries in the region and those dependent on Middle East oil.

Mr. Carter, who has said he would use military force if necessary to repel any move by the Soviet Union from Afghanistan into the Gulf, made his remarks in an interview with a group of editors yesterday. The transcript was released by the White House today.

"I don't think it would be accurate for me to claim that at this time, or in the future, we expect to have enough military strength and enough military presence there to defend the region unilaterally," the president said.

The United States would cooperate with any Gulf country which

wanted to increase its military strength, he said. Washington was also coordinating its efforts with countries heavily dependent on oil from the area.

Meanwhile, in New Delhi, President Carter's special envoy, Mr. Clark Clifford, opened talks with the new Indian government today, shortly after Premier Indira Gandhi strongly denounced U.S. plans to supply arms to Pakistan.

Mr. Clifford, a former U.S. defence secretary, was asked for clarification of his country's proposed military aid to Pakistan at a meeting with Indian External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, an Indian official spokesman said.

Mr. Clifford, who will have a second round of talks with Mr. Rao after meeting Mrs. Gandhi tomorrow, confirmed that the United States had offered Pakistan \$400 million worth of military and economic aid.

The spokesman reiterated India's stand that what mattered was the psychological effect of the U.S. move, not the amount of aid. Mrs. Gandhi told parliament today India could not but feel disturbed by reactions in the west to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, saying some wanted to "convert Pakistan into an arsenal." (see story on page 6)

The spokesman said the talks between Mr. Clifford and Mr. Rao were devoted to a factual review of developments in Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan and their implications.

Answering questions, he said there was no disagreement on the overall objective to defuse the situation. "Both sides agreed there should be no foreign presence in the region," he said.

Asked what was meant by "foreign presence," the spokesman replied: "Any interfering military or political presence."

Answering another question, he remarked there were Soviet troops in Afghanistan and U.S. troops in the Indian Ocean.

Mr. Agha Shahi, foreign affairs adviser to President Zia Ul Haq said today, Pakistan does not favour bringing the region within NATO's orbit.

He told reporters: "We have very close ties with Islamic countries and China. Extending NATO to this region would militate against this relationship which is vital to us."

U.S. National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski flies to Pakistan this weekend to bolster U.S. links with Pakistan after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Mr. Shahi said: "We would like to know how the U.S. evaluates the nature of the threat and its role in containing it. How Pakistan's security can be strengthened in regional context given the rela-

tionship which exists between the Soviet Union and India."

Asked if he considered this relationship to be an obstacle, he said he did not, but the question remained that the Indo-Soviet friendship treaty was "still being affirmed as operative and a factor for peace and stability in this region. This is difficult to comprehend."

In London, British Foreign Office Minister Douglas Hurd said today that Pakistan was deeply worried that it might not be attacked or infiltrated by Soviet forces. "It is vital that the countries of the area and their friends in the west should not only their objections to Soviet aggression (in Afghanistan) but their determination to resist it," he said in a prepared speech to the Middle East Association in London.

Mr. Hurd, who visited the Gulf area last week, said that some of the Gulf states were worried by the vulnerability of the Strait of Hormuz, through which pass the bulk of oil supplies to western Europe and Japan.

"The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is seen by the neighbouring countries and by most countries of the Middle East as a direct threat to the peace and stability of the whole region," he declared.

Mr. Hurd, a minister of state, offered the Muslim countries of the Middle East material as well as moral support. But he ruled out the return of British troops to the Gulf.

Mr. Hurd said there was no inherent conflict between Muslim and western traditions. If there was a contradiction in values, it was between Soviet communism and Islam, he added.

USSR pledges continued arms deliveries to Syria

MOSCOW, Jan. 30 (R) — A Soviet commentator said today Moscow had pledged to keep up arms deliveries to Syria during the visit to Damascus this week by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

A commentary carried by the official Tass News Agency said Moscow had agreed to help the Arab country strengthen its defence potential on the basis of the joint statement that followed President Hafez Al Assad's visit to Moscow last October. "This means that Syria will continue to receive the assistance it requires to repel aggression," commentator Yuri Tyssovsky wrote.

During Mr. Assad's October visit, Moscow agreed to provide Damascus with arms matching the sophisticated weapons already delivered to Israel by the United States.

Says international law violated Iran vows to make Canada pay for smuggling diplomats

TEHRAN, Jan. 30 (Agencies) — Foreign Minister Sadeq Oqtbadeh today accused Canada of violating the international laws it claimed to defend by

smuggling six American embassy staff out of Iran, and vowed to make Canada pay for its action.

He told a press conference the four men and two women left the country at the weekend on Canadian diplomatic passports with forged Iranian diplomatic visas. He said the incident lent justification to the militant students holding 49 other Americans at the occupied U.S. embassy here.

"They have violated the laws they claim to defend," Mr. Oqtbadeh said of the Canadians. "That gives us a particular item to justify the action of the students, that these so-called international laws are only made for the suppression of the small nations by the big ones."

He said no formal protest to Canada was planned but he added: "We indicate that sooner or later somewhere in the world Canada will pay for the action they have taken."

The six Americans, who were stranded outside the embassy compound when it was stormed last Nov. 4, were spirited out of Tehran before the closure of the Canadian mission on Monday and the departure of Ambassador Ken Taylor and his three remaining staff. They had presumably been given refuge in safe houses in suburban North Tehran, where a number of U.S. businessmen hid shortly after the embassy takeover.

Mr. Oqtbadeh said of the 49 Americans still held: "Any hardness, harshness or changes which may be imposed on the hostages, it's only the Canadian government which will be responsible for it."

But a spokesman for the students occupying the embassy said today the incident would not alter the hostages' treatment. He said after a student council meeting in the embassy last night that there would be no retaliation against any of the 50 or so Canadians still believed to be living in Iran.

Mr. Oqtbadeh told the press conference he had received a message from Canadian Prime Minister Joe Clark through an unnamed third party last night, apologising for the action and saying it was carried out for domestic political reasons within Canada.

Mr. Oqtbadeh said: Iran did not intend formally to break off diplomatic relations with Canada over the issue.

Meanwhile, Canadian External Affairs Minister Flora MacDonald said today she believed that about 50 Canadians still in Iran were not in great danger despite Iran's vow to make Canada pay for smuggling the U.S. diplomats out of Iran.

Miss MacDonald, speaking in an American television interview from Ottawa, was not surprised by the threat from Mr. Oqtbadeh. "I didn't expect him to come out and cheer us," she told NBC, but she added: "I really don't believe that the threat that Foreign Minister Oqtbadeh issued is something that is going to suddenly take place because I really do believe the situation is not what it was several months ago."

She said she did not believe that about 50 Canadians who have chosen to remain in Iran, and are mostly married to Iranians, were in great danger.

No special action has been taken to protect Canada's foreign embassies after the threat, she added.

She said after the recent presidential elections in Iran, there was probably a genuine search in Iran to resolve the crisis over the American hostages.

Referring to the covert operation in which Canada sheltered the six Americans in Tehran for three months and gave them Canadian identities to escape, Miss MacDonald said: "Obviously we knew from the start that there was going to be a risk involved both to our country and its relations with Iran and particularly to our embassy personnel... as well as to the American guests whom we were sheltering."

She said there had been some tense moments during the three months that the six Americans were hiding in the Canadian embassy in Tehran. "But I can say that there was no time when I wasn't absolutely sure, and our department wasn't absolutely sure, that Ambassador Taylor couldn't handle it."

Because of the operation, Canada suspended relations with Iran and closed its embassy. Ambassador Taylor and three remaining Canadian staff members left Iran after the Americans had gone.

Meanwhile, mystery today surrounded the whereabouts of the six diplomats who were reported to have arrived in West Germany.

Unofficial American sources in Bonn said they understood two of the group, identified only as Joseph and Kathleen Stafford,

were staying with friends in Frankfurt.

They said the others were probably still being debriefed by U.S. officials but might already have left for home.

Mr. Stafford was understood to be one of two consular officers in the group. The other was named as Mark Lijek.

American sources in West Germany identified the remaining Americans as Mr. Lijek's wife Cora, Consular Assistant Robert Anders and Agricultural Attache Henry Schatz.

But today American and Canadian officials in Bonn could not confirm they had arrived. A U.S. embassy spokesman said: "We



Canadian Ambassador to Iran Ken Taylor, shown in his Tehran office recently, engineered the escape of the six American diplomats from Tehran by gradually registering some as Canadian embassy personnel or providing papers allowing others to pass as civilians instead of diplomats. The ambassador and three of his aides were the last to leave Monday when Canada closed its embassy in Tehran. (AP wirephoto)

have no knowledge that these people are in Germany."

U.S. military spokesmen had no information on their whereabouts.

Khaddam holds talks in Paris

PARIS, Jan. 30 (R)—Syrian Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam held talks with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet today, but neither minister would comment on what was discussed.

Mr. Khaddam arrived yesterday just shortly after a bomb exploded at the Syrian embassy in Paris, killing one man and injuring eight people. Three previously unknown groups claimed responsibility for the explosion in calls to French radio stations and newspapers. They called themselves the Lebanese Front, the Jewish Brigades and the Afghan Collective.

Before flying to France, Mr. Khaddam had talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Damascus on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The Syrian deputy premier who also holds the post of foreign minister will address the Council of Europe parliamentary assembly in Strasbourg tomorrow.



Syrian Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam (centre) is on his way to a meeting with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet at the 'Quai d'Orsay', Wednesday. (AP wirephoto)



Actress Maria Mosehollo, posing as the high priestess, lights the Olympic flame for the 13th Winter Olympics in Lake Placid, New York, during Wednesday's ceremony at ancient Olympia, Greece. (AP wirephoto)

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Wrong approach

IN CONSTRUCTING its model of the "autonomy" designed for the Palestinians under the Camp David framework, Egypt might just as well be building castles in Spain. Such is the irrelevance of the Egyptian plan to the real national rights and aspirations of the Palestinian people. And such is the unlikelihood of Egypt's negotiating partner, Israel, ever agreeing to even the flimsiest aspects of the Egyptian blueprint.

The Egyptian plan does contain all the cosmetic niceties that the consulting architect of autonomy, President Carter, would have wanted to see in the final drawings. In fact, it follows the language of the Camp David accords pretty much to the letter, principally in prescribing the establishment of the Palestinian "self-governing authority" (or "administrative council") for a "transitional period", aiming at "the development of the Palestinian people and their institutions towards a solution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects and the realisation of their legitimate rights," etc. etc.

To push the plan along, the Egyptian side has added a few touches of its own, such as that the Israeli annexation of East Jerusalem should be rendered "null and void" and that the "seat" of the "autonomous body" should be there, and that there should be a "freeze" on Israeli settlements in the occupied areas for the duration of the transitional period.

Israel has rejected the Egyptian plan outright (and is outraged by the Egyptian amendments to the original formula). All Israel, it seems, is in a paroxysm of panic about the dread implications of the proposed autonomy as an almost certain precursor, as they see it, of a Palestinian state: "will the autonomy have its own flag?" is one of the questions nervously being asked.

The point about all this is that the Egyptian autonomy prescription, just as much as any recipe that Israel might concoct, is bogus and illegitimate precisely because it comes out of the Camp David cookery book.

That means the formulation is designed, from the start, to perpetuate Israeli occupation of the Palestinian homeland and to liquidate the national cause of the Palestinian people in seeking their immediate and unconditional independence in their own country.

Egypt, and the United States, are unqualified to negotiate this matter on the Palestinians' behalf; as for the Israelis, their only obligation is to withdraw immediately from territories occupied and colonised by military force: only once that is done is there any scope for negotiating the terms of a final military settlement. Of course the settlements are illegal and must be dismantled immediately, but as a matter of international legality and not as a part of some sort of package deal or transitional arrangement. And, yes, of course the Israeli annexation of East Jerusalem must be ended — again, immediately and as a logical part of the required Israeli withdrawal from the occupied West Bank.

We do not need the Egyptians to state the obvious, much less to distort the outline of the only logical framework for peace by engaging in any horse-trading with Mr. Begin's Israel. The Arabs are the aggrieved party in this matter and the only way to approach, much less to meet, their just demands is by ending the aggression being carried out against them. Only when that struggle is completed will it be time to start building frameworks of our own accord.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: His Highness Crown Prince Hassan has reminded the Arabs that the Koran remains the grounds for any unity among them. This came in the comprehensive speech Prince Hassan made on the occasion of Prophet Muhammad's birthday on Tuesday, in which he called for the grand unity which is based on the belief in God.

The Koran is the true base for any unity whether Arab, Islamic or humanitarian. The Koran does not distinguish among sex, colour or race but rather, good deeds are the standard for any preference among individuals.

Therefore, there will be no return to genuine unity without resorting to the Koran, because it alone is able to provide purity, stability and existence. It is the lesson the Arabs should learn in the light of previous and contemporary practices.

Prince Hassan emphasised that action rather than words is required to achieve this unity. Speaking about unity does not bring it about, and mere resolutions condemning aggression will not repel it nor remove it. Action is the only way to translate words into tangible reality, and the best action is to resort to the Koran — the grounds for unity, dignity, justice and peace.

AL DUSTOUR: His Highness Crown Prince Hassan tackled in his speech on Tuesday a number of problems afflicting the Islamic World nowadays, and the aspirations of the Muslims today.

The Prince emphasised that these problems will not be solved, nor these goals achieved, without Islam as a basis.

The Islamic unity which was and remains the hope of Muslims in all regions and at all times was implemented through the Koran. It is inevitable that in order to preserve the safety of our homeland, defend the holy places and keep our dignity among nations, we should return to the source of our strength, which is the unity of feelings and hopes under Islam.

The call in Prince Hassan's speech should be responded to by Arabs and Muslims in confronting the Israeli challenge and deterring foreign ambitions and attempts to dominate their wealth and resources, and in finding their way out of the chronic crisis afflicting their societies.



from the Arab News-Jeddah

Economists debate causes of inflation in Jordan

By Norah Barger
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Jan. 30 — That Jordan's inflation is at least partially a consequence of worldwide inflation was the conclusion of two economists who spoke at a seminar today at the Royal Scientific Society.

Dr. James Hanson, a professor from Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, who has been studying Jordan's inflation during a several week stay here, argued that the kingdom's inflation is "90, perhaps even 100 per cent coming from outside." Dr. Abid Haddad, a Central Bank economist, while acknowledging the effect of external factors on Jordan's inflation rate, lay part of the blame on internal factors.

In his speech to an invited audience of local economists, Dr. Hanson differentiated between countries which experience "self-inflicted" inflation and those which experience international (or imported) inflation.

In countries with self-inflicted inflation, he said, domestic prices rise much faster than international prices, and expansionary monetary and fiscal policies do not "leak out" into more imports. Instead, he said, one typically finds an increase in protection through the imposition of tariffs and quota structures and the central bank finances the government deficit. Increases in demand, therefore, fall more on domestic producers and prices on domestic goods rise.

As an example of this sort of closed economy which experiences self-inflicted inflation, Dr. Hanson named a number of South American countries — some of which have triple-digit inflation — whose economies he has studied closely.

In countries which experience international inflation, on the other hand, domestic prices rise with international prices and wage levels reflect international levels. An increase in demand, he said, affects the inflation rate very little because the ability to import freely keeps down domestic prices. The balance of payments, he noted, may be affected but prices are not.

Another characteristic of imported inflation was that exchange rates between the local and foreign currencies remain more or less constant, as do mark-ups in prices.

In Jordan's case, Dr. Hanson noted that while inflation ran at 7.5 and 11.5 per cent in 1978 and 1979 respectively, prices had risen elsewhere. In the U.S. during the same two years, for example, inflation was higher, running at 8.5 per cent and 13.3 per cent. In fact, he added, during 1968-1978, the consumer price index (CPI) had risen less rapidly in Jordan than in the U.S.

He added that the increase in Jordan's CPI during this period had been 161 per cent while the unit value of imports had risen 166 per cent, a five percentage point difference he felt was negligible. These figures, he said, pointed to a conclusion that, overall, 90 or even 100 per cent of Jordan's inflation had come from outside, despite temporary differential movements between domestic and international prices.

In conclusion, Dr. Hanson indicated that changes in Jordan's present monetary and fiscal policies by the Central Bank or the government would have no appreciable effect on dampening inflation, although they may have an effect on the quantity of imports and the accumulation and composition of Central Bank foreign reserves.

He also said that while a slowdown in government spending may lower the inflation rate by one or two points, it would also slow the growth of investments on which the future of the Jordanian economy depends. He indirectly criticised Jordan's 1980 budget for allocating only 11 per cent more in capital expenditure than last year. Since inflation is roughly equal to the increase in spending, capital expenditure by the government in 1980 will not actually increase from the 1979 level. He did not feel Jordan would gain much by forgoing "increased growth for a slight lowering in the inflation rate."

Another method he suggested for controlling inflation here was faster appreciation of the dinar relative to the U.S. dollar. However, he noted that while prices would increase less rapidly, exports would drop and imports would increase. The major drawback to this sort of measure — one which makes it inadvisable, he thought — is that it may discourage Jordanians working outside the country from placing their remittances in Jordan, where they would be worth less.

The solution which he felt would be most workable in Jordan was the encouragement of capital markets, whereby liquidity is channelled into such institutions

as the stock exchange and securities market. In this way surplus funds are invested in capital expenditure that will maintain Jordan's growth, rather than used to buy consumer and durable goods in a way that fuels inflation.

In a brief talk, Dr. Haddad, arguing that inflation here is due to both internal and external factors, presented the results of an economic model he has constructed to study inflation in Jordan.

One conclusion he reached was that most goods imported into Jordan are luxury goods. Actual imports, he added, adjust very quickly to keep pace with inflation so that inflation in Jordan is to some extent imported.

In the long run, he said, both government expenditures and revenues move proportionately to inflation. However, he added, government expenditures rise with prices faster than government revenues. He attributed the longer lag time required for domestic revenues to adjust to inflation to the slowness of tax collection.

He added that the rate of inflation is speeded up when the amount of time it takes government expenditures to adjust to inflation is shortened, or when the amount of time it takes government revenues to adjust is lengthened.

In conclusion, and in disagreement with Dr. Hanson, the Jordanian economist said that increases in imports or in budget or trade deficits would increase the money supply and thereby feed inflation. As for the policy implications of his study, he suggested that inflation could be controlled in part by fiscal action to alleviate the budget deficit as

well as by improved tax collection.

Dr. Haddad added that bank credit should be extended more to the agricultural sector rather than to the less productive trade sector where credit is now concentrated. He also suggested that trade policy should be reassessed to encourage the import of capital goods which contribute to the country's development plan over the import of unproductive luxury and durable goods.

Government lifts restrictions on labourers' travel abroad

AMMAN, Jan. 30 (JNA) — The government today lifted restrictions on travel abroad by Jordanian labourers. A statement by the Minister of Labour, Mr. Omar Nabulsi, said the measure, to take effect immediately, is intended to facilitate the travel of labourers and cut down on red tape connected with the labourers' travel abroad.

The measure was necessitated by recurrent complaints made by labourers to the Ministry of Labour about delays in travel procedures and the need to put an end to middlemen's dealings in their cases, the statement said.

It said that all labourers will be free to work abroad, and that the employment office has been instructed to approve all requests for travel and to pass labourers' applications to the concerned embassy immediately for completion of the required procedure.

The new measure will continue to be in effect until new agreements have been worked out between Jordan and the countries employing the labourers to arrange for their employment, the statement added. Nevertheless, the statement said, labourers will continue to be required to register their request to work abroad at the employment office for statistical

purposes.

The Ministry of Labour said that the new measure will allow employment of Jordanians in neighbouring states regulations, now left that labourers should work in Jordan first, employment office if them suitable jobs that allowed to seek work

Europe Council under pressure to investigate violation of Arab rights

STRASBOURG, Jan. 30 (R) — A group of West European parliamentarians pressed the Council of Europe today to investigate alleged human rights violations in Israeli-occupied Arab territories.

Swedish Social Democrat Carl Lidbom said he and 27 other members of the council's parliamentary assembly called for the inquiry in a draft resolution at the assembly session in Strasbourg.

Mr. Lidbom told reporters that Israel had in the past refused to accept investigating commissions appointed by the United Nations on the grounds that rep-

resentatives of Israel would be included. The resolution could not apply to Israel because of its status as a member of the council.

Mr. Lidbom said it should be in a position on the inquiry by Oct. 1981.

The Israeli objection, Yoram Aridor, said in need for an inquiry into rights issues in the territories and he hoped the resolution would be rejected.

Arab lawyers condemn Egypt-Israel peace treaty

AMMAN, Jan. 30 (JNA) — The permanent bureau of the Arab Lawyers Union last night denounced the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, and called on the Arab states to mobilise their potentials in order to confront the Zionist aggression and to stand firm in the face of Israel's expansionist ambitions.

A final statement issued at the end of the bureau's five-day meeting in Amman also paid tribute to the Arab summit in Tunis last November, describing its resolutions as an advanced step on the right path in the struggle to liberate occupied Arab territories.

The statement called on all Arab states and Arab unions to extend assistance to the people in the occupied Arab territories, to strengthen their steadfastness and help about Israel's settlement policy.

The bureau, which opened the meeting on Saturday, announced a number of recommendations connected with the lawyers' profession and set up four sub-committees: the human rights

committee, the Palestine committee, the legal and the committee for Arab lawyers.

In its final statement, the bureau expressed great Majesty King Hussein Highness Crown Prince the Regent, for participating in the meeting and for the accorded to the delegation. Taking part in the meeting were representatives of Arab states.

800 kilos of drugs to burn to

AMMAN, Jan. 30 (JNA) — The Public Directorate said here that the narcotics department Thursday destroyed 800 kilograms of drugs on different occasions.

The source added that the burning of the drugs was in order of the court.

Local News Briefs

AMMAN, Jan. 30 (JT) — Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Muwaffiq Al Fawaz and Minister of Social Development In'am Mufri were among the guests at a reception given here tonight by the Turkish Ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Resat Arim. The purpose of the reception was to see off a Jordanian tourism delegation which is travelling to Turkey this week to promote tourism contacts between Jordan and Turkey.

AMMAN, Jan. 30 (JNA) — The Prime Minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, received in his office this evening the Mayor of Amman, Mr. Isam Ajlouni. During their meeting, they reviewed a number of important issues and projects pertaining to the municipality. They agreed that the municipality should draw up a comprehensive, long-term plan on land use in order to create the appropriate atmosphere to develop socio-economic activities in the Amman region.

AMMAN, Jan. 30 (JNA) — The Prime Minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, today briefed the cabinet on the outcome of his visits to Syria and Iraq, and his talks with Presidents Hafez Al Assad and Saddam Hussein and other senior officials in both countries.

AMMAN, Jan. 30 (JNA) — Syrian Minister of Industry Hussein Qadi is due here tomorrow for talks with his Jordanian counterpart, Mr. Ali Nusour. The two ministers will also co-chair a meeting of the Syrian-Jordanian Company for Industry.

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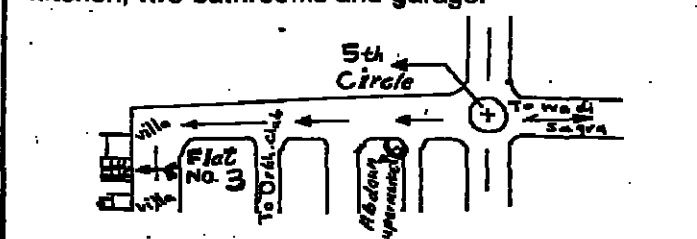
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A well-furnished deluxe apartment with central heating, located in Jabal Amman, 5th Circle, Abdoun area. Consists of two bedrooms, big salon, dining-room, kitchen, two bathrooms and garage.



WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibition

An exhibition of contemporary graphic art from the 90 Hamburg and West Berlin continues at the Goethe Institut exhibition is running until February 2.

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Traffic flow surveys pave way for comprehensive Amman region scheme

By Sara O'Neil
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Jan. 30 — If any of our readers happens to open his door sometime in the new few weeks to a young lady bent on finding out exactly where, when and how each member of the household moved around town the day before, he shouldn't be alarmed. If it's your door, you will be participating in nothing more sinister than the first of a series of surveys that will be carried out during the next month to reveal current travel patterns of a cross-section of the population of the Amman urban region — with 1,250,000 residents the most densely populated and heavily congested of the country's nine regions.

The surveys form the first part of an intensive road traffic and public transportation study to be carried out by the Amman Municipality during the next 15 months over an area of about 2,800 square kilometres.

This area can be most simply described as lying within a circle with a radius of some 30 kilometres and with its centre Al Hussein mosque in downtown Amman. It embraces more than a dozen municipalities including Zarqa, Fuheis and Naur as well as Amman. The two large towns of Madaba and Salt also just fall within the region's boundaries.

The study will be conducted by Halcrow Fox, internationally known British consultants, on behalf of Amman Municipality in cooperation with advisers from the Amman Urban Region Planning Group (AURPG), Amman Municipality and other relevant government agencies.

"It is the first such study to be carried out in Jordan on a comprehensive scale," Mr. Khaled Bourini, director of Amman Municipality's development unit, told the Jordan Times earlier this week. Mr. Bourini is also chief engineer at the AURPG, whose massive volume of draft proposals for a comprehensive development

plan for the Amman region is now being studied by a number of specialised committees set up by the government.

In this urban region plan, which will be incorporated in its final revised form into Jordan's next Five Year Plan, it is recognised that one of the most serious problems of urbanisation facing the Amman region is how to create an efficient road network and transportation system to accommodate the region's rapid expansion.

The population of the area has increased annually at an average rate of over five per cent in the last 15 years, the recent census revealed, and the number of vehicles registered in Amman has increased at the alarming rate of about 30 per cent in recent years. The area boasted 90,000 vehicles by last year.

Solutions to the ever growing, complex problem of traffic congestion and the inadequate public transportation network have until now only been tackled in a piecemeal fashion, without an overall appraisal of the situation.

The Shmeisani interchange, for instance, due to be opened shortly, will greatly facilitate traffic flowing between certain points in the Shmeisani-Jabal Amman area, but what will become of the faster flow of traffic once it reaches nearer the centre of town? Should such costly construction projects (the Shmeisani interchange is costing over JD 2 million) take priority over smaller schemes designed to serve a greater number of the community? — bearing in mind that Shmeisani will primarily serve the city's wealthier residents.

Although studies have been carried out in the Amman region before, they were limited in scope and were rather superficial and unscientific — being relevant to only certain proposed plans. The new study will be carried out according to a systematic, in-depth analytical method, which only specialists are qualified to execute.

The study is divided into two phases: the first, to be completed by the end of May, consists of surveys on the existing road network, parking facilities and the public transportation system. Based on the data collected, a plan of action will be prepared to correct the most obvious problems — which should be carried out no matter what long-term solutions are later recommended.

In phase 2, to be completed early in 1981, all the data collected during phase 1 will be analysed together with any existing proposals for the Amman region's traffic and transportation network with the aim of formulating a plan for a complete system to serve the region's needs over the next ten years.

The proposals that the consultants come up with should interface with the rest of the AURPG plan. Among the experts that Halcrow Fox will bring here over the next few months, is a leading transport economist, a land-use planner, and a bus operations specialist, who will bring a team of three with him, a senior economist and a traffic signals and parking expert.

The core team of five full-time professionals who will be based in Amman to work on the study continuously, consists of three British and two Jordanian specialists: two transport analysts, two traffic and highway engineers and one transport planner. A roundabout specialist has already been to take a look at the situation in the region at the request of the municipality, but before even very minor alterations such as resetting traffic lights can be proposed, data has to be collected and analysed.

To this end, five surveys are to be carried out in the next month. The first, the aforementioned household survey, has just got under way, with ten interviews in the field completed so far. Two thousand households have been randomly selected.

The four days of the week considered "normal" working days, in

other words Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, are the days under survey.

All members of each household are asked about all their movements on one of these days, which at the time of interview should have been the day before, but may well have been a week earlier since up to four interviews per household may be necessary before each member has been questioned. Seven field supervisors are organising the 50 interviewers — schoolteachers, most of whom have had previous experience. Most interviews are conducted in the late afternoon or early evening.

On Saturday, Feb. 2, the second of the surveys will commence. In it a sample of passengers on every bus route with an Amman destination will be questioned. The interviewers will stay on the same bus all day to count passengers and note where they get on and off.

Both this and the roadside survey, that starts two days later on Monday Feb. 4, have been condensed into two weeks instead of the originally planned month, due to the limited availability of interviewers, in this case male students who will be on vacation.

In the survey to be carried out on 50 roads, drivers of cars, goods vehicles and passengers in taxis will be questioned about the specific journey they are on. Due to the fact that the survey time has been condensed, Thursdays may be added to the other four "normal" work days on which the surveys are carried out.

The remaining two surveys will be started later in the month. In one, schoolchildren will be questioned with the aid of their teachers to find out how they get to school and from where. Since an estimated half of the population of the country is under the age of 15, this survey is particularly important.

Finally, a parking survey is to be conducted, aimed at discovering the habits of people parking in recognised parking lots and spaces.

Despite the fact that the surveys do not appear to be getting the mass media coverage the consultants expected, everything appears to be running smoothly. As Dr. Denvil Coombe, the project manager for the study, pointed out to the Jordan Times yesterday, whereas in some parts of the world it would be quite necessary to inform people beforehand to get their cooperation, the Jordanians, being naturally friendly and unsuspicious of strangers asking questions, are proving to be very responsive. No-one has refused to assist so far.

The following months will be spent in analysing the data collected from these surveys and other sources and a transport model will be worked on. The transport model — which consists of a set of computer programmes — is the tool needed to formulate the plan.

The set of programmes allows one to forecast the number of trips which will be made by the population at any time, the destinations and particular mode of travel and route used.

The model will be used to test a number of strategies, and "we will see what can be made to work," Dr. Coombe explained. "There is no such thing as a unique solution. It is up to us to achieve one most suitable for Amman as a whole, given the objectives of the government. We are guided very much by these objectives."

When asked about particular difficulties faced in this study of the Amman region in comparison with other cities, Dr. Coombe remarked that Amman's peculiar topography made the study difficult. "It is not unusual for cities, especially new ones, to grow up like Amman, but it is very rare to find such a radially oriented city with such severe topography."

The study will not only be concerned in making recommendations for new roads, roundabouts, traffic direction, parking facilities and so on. It will also consider all forms of public transport. As Dr. Coombe pointed out, even in the more developed countries the proportion of the population dependent on public transportation is still as much as 50 per cent. Here it is believed to be considerably higher.

Apart from studying existing forms of transport such as buses and service taxis, the idea of a surface railway to carry the increasingly large number of commuters between Amman and Zarqa will be considered.

Amman is a classic case of a town with traffic converging from all directions on the downtown area. Ways of handling this traffic and dealing with the parking problem, which is a big issue downtown, will be studied closely.

"The job of a transportation study is to show a way of making good use of resources, of balancing the benefits of investment already recommended. We are very conscious of a need to develop a plan that serves the people of Amman as a whole and not just one sector," he is trying to learn as we go on what different people feel about certain things," Dr. Coombe said.

Advising the consultants throughout will be two committees set up by the Amman Municipality, Mr. Bourini said.

Apart from representatives from the Amman Municipality and the AURPG, the committees have members from the Ministries of Transport, Public Works, and Municipal, Rural and Environmental Affairs, the Public Security Directorate, the Public Transport Corporation and, from the private sector, the "Drivers' Syndicate" whose members consist of owners of public licensed vehicles such as buses, taxis and lorries.

"On both committees the same public and private sector organisations are represented, only on different levels. Key persons such as under-secretaries will sit on the decision-making steering committee, whose task it is to outline the policy and guidelines for the consultants to follow."

"The technical committee consists of staff on a lower level within the agencies concerned, whose job is to review achievement and progress in the study and to participate in the proposals," Mr. Bourini said.



Frescoed architectural motifs in the newly discovered cave at Petra.

Recent Petra discovery in unknown cave sheds light on origins of rock carvings

By Steven Ross
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

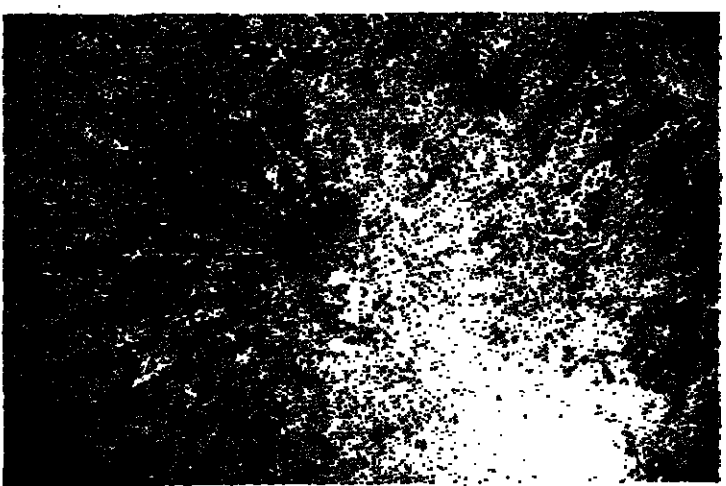
AMMAN, Jan. 30 — Petra, the rock city in the south of Jordan, has always been somewhat of a mystery. Ever since its discovery in 1812, the origin of the city's rock-cut architecture has been disputed, even by the experts.

Now the discovery, made within the past few weeks, of a cave at Petra whose walls are covered with frescoes, has shed light on the question. In an interview with the Jordan Times today, Dr. Fawzi Zayadin, Department of Antiquities, at making concrete the connection between Petra and the famous Roman city of Pompeii, discovery has brought the question of the dating of the rock-cut facades at Petra much nearer to a solution.

In the rock-cut facades at Petra, which first became known to the world in the 19th century, Zayadin said, the connection with Pompeii was made by Hittorf, a French architect. Hittorf's theory was that the citizens of Pompeii had fled to Jordan, and had decided to reproduce some of the frescoes they had decorated their villa in by carving them in sand-



The Khazna facade at Petra. The great similarity of this facade to one of the frescoes in a Pompeii villa was one of the factors that first led to the supposition of a connection between the two sites. The tholos, or cylinder above the entrance with columns and statues in relief, and the massive portico characterise "illusionist" architectural forms — because such features would never be built into structures to be used in daily life. They were, however, considered appropriate for funerary monuments such as this.



A medallion painted on the ceiling of the cave.

mode' in the first centuries B.C. and A.D. and that some of the works at both Pompeii and Petra represented a monument probably existing at Alexandria from around the third century B.C."

The new cave, which was probably originally a dwelling place, is dated somewhere around the end of the first century B.C. By establishing a much more direct connection with the art of Pompeii than was hitherto possible, it has also pointed the way to a solution of the problem of the rock-cut facades, which are also in the illusionist style.

TODAY'S WEATHER

It will be foggy in the early morning, with light and variable winds. Later in the day a slight rise in temperature will occur, and winds will be easterly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight	Daytime
low	-2	9
Amman	5	19
Aqaba	-4	11
Deserts	2	16
Jordan Valley		

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'Read in this week's issue:

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CASTRO'S MOSCOW CONNECTION. (INTERVIEW WITH TIME EDITORS).

TITO TO CARTER: HELP US. (YUGOSLAVIA LEADER ASKS FOR HELP AGAINST POSSIBLE SOVIET ATTACK).

ISRAEL AND EGYPT: TELEPHONES AND AMBASSADORS. (ON PROGRESS IN MIDEAST SETTLEMENT).

British Amateur Squash championship

LONDON, Jan. 30 (R) — Ross Norman, a fast improving squash player from New Zealand, has an outstanding chance of reaching the final of the British Amateur Championship at his third attempt. The 20-year-old from Auckland, who pays for his squash by working as a part-time barman, cruised into the last eight of the tournament here today by defeating leading Egyptian international Allam Soliman 4-9, 9-0, 9-3, 9-1. "I was a bit sluggish in the opening game but after that there were no problems," he said.

Norman, the top amateur of his country, now faces Lars Kvant, his Swedish counterpart in the quarter-finals on Thursday. "Kvant had been around a long time," added Norman, "but I beat him in straight games in the World Team Championships in Brisbane last year so I am hopeful of another success." Norman failed to progress beyond the third round of the British Amateur in his previous attempts but his impact at the world event helped promote him to fourth place in the seedings.

Nor only did he demolish Kvant but he went the full five games with Pakistan number two Atlas Khan in the quarter-finals of the individual competition held in Melbourne. Fifth seeded Kvant booked his clash against Norman with a straightforward 9-4, 9-2, 9-3 triumph over unranked Fahim Gul of Pakistan. Should Norman conquer Kvant he will face the winner of the quarter-final between Australian Roger Flynn and Barry O'Connor of Britain, both unseeded.

A semi-final clash with either player will be an unexpected bonus for Norman because he should have met world champion Jehangir Khan of Pakistan. The 16 year-old prodigy was forced out on the eve of the tournament because of a back injury. Flynn defeated Jan Sodeberg of Sweden 10-8, 9-1, 9-5 and O'Connor had an even easier 9-2, 9-2, 9-1 third round success over former England number one Steward Courtney.

Atlas Khan, the title favourite in the absence of Jehangir Khan and defending champion Jamal Awad of Egypt, crushed New Zealand number three Robin Espie 9-0, 9-7, 9-0. Jon Leslie, captain of Britain's world championship winning team, eliminated Pakistan's Karimullah Khan 9-5, 9-0, 1-9, 9-5.

World Bowls results

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 30 (AP) — England's four times Commonwealth Games gold medalist David Bryant lost his first game here today in the fourth World Bowls singles Champ-

ionships at Frankston. Arthur McKernan, a 53 year-old carpet buyer of Jersey, was the first man to beat Bryant in 12 rounds of the 19 round series. McKernan had met Bryant once before and now has a 100 per cent success rate. McKernan beat Bryant at the Commonwealth Games in Canada in 1978. Bryant heads the singles championship after 13 rounds but Welshman Russell Evans is only one win behind and will play Bryant tomorrow morning.

Two wins behind Bryant and one behind Evans are Hong Kong's Philip Chok and Australia's John Snell with ten wins each in equal third place. Nick Unkovich of New Zealand played a cliff hanger against David McGill of Scotland tonight. McGill won 21-20 which promoted him to equal fifth with Unkovich, who dropped from equal third with his loss to McGill.

Results of today's matches

Eleventh series, singles:

Wales 21, Israel 16; New Zealand 21, Zambia 14; Hong Kong 21, Japan 8; West Samoa 21, Fiji 19; Guernsey 21, United States 13; Scotland 21, Papua New Guinea 9; Jersey 21, Ireland 14; England 21, Kenya 5; Australia 21, Malawi 15; Swaziland 21, Canada 19.

Fours

Canada 36, Swaziland 8; New Zealand 31, Zambia 10; England 39, Kenya 10; Hong Kong 28, Japan 11; Australia 21, Malawi 14; Scotland 35, Papua New Guinea 6; United States 24, Guernsey 12; Fiji 22, West Samoa 17; Jersey 22, Ireland 16; Israel 15, Wales 12.

Twelfth series, singles:

New Zealand 21, United States 7; Jersey 21, England 19;

JORDAN TIMES SPORTS ROUNDUP

Papua New Guinea 21, Kenya 16; Wales 21, Swaziland 13; Scotland 21, Canada 10; Ireland 21, Israel 14; Zambia 21, Malawi 9; Guernsey 21, West Samoa 15; Australia 21, Japan 1; Hong Kong 21, Fiji 17.

Fours

Papua New Guinea 37, Kenya 9; Australia 36, Japan 8; Guernsey 24, West Samoa 14; Canada 20, Scotland 17; Zambia 24, Malawi 17; New Zealand 28, United States 8; England 30, Jersey 17; Hong Kong 24, Fiji 19; Ireland 20, Israel 15; Wales 24, Swaziland 11.

Chris Evert Lloyd to take vacation

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 30 (AP) — No. 1 seed Chris Evert Lloyd won her opening round match in a \$150,000 women's professional tennis tournament last night when Lucia Romanov of Romania defaulted because of a knee injury. Evert Lloyd, who was leading 5-2 when Romanov defaulted, also told reporters she is breaking her commitment with the women's pro tour and beginning a "three to four month" vacation after the Seattle tourney.

Former Wimbledon champion Virginia Wade and Greer Stevens got past Terry Holladay and Caroline Stoll 6-2, 7-5 in the opening round of doubles action last night. Earlier, Sue Barker came back after the first set to defeat Pam Shriver 1-6, 6-4, 6-4, and conclude the opening round of singles play. Third-seeded Wendy Turnbull of Australia breezed past Laura Dupont 6-0, 6-1, in other singles action. Betsy Magelsen won handily over Maria Redondo 6-4, 6-1, and Stevens defeated Barbara Jordan 6-1, 6-3.

India increase lead over Pakistan

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30 (R) — India, who have already won the series, were in a strong position at the end of the second day of the sixth and final cricket test against Pakistan. At close of play today they had taken their own first innings on to 331 all out. Pakistan were 57 for one with Taslim Arif and Nazid Khan unbeaten on 28 and 21. Kapil Dev, playing in his 25th test, made the breakthrough when he had Sadiq Mohammed leg before wicket to a superb inswinger for five.

The Indian all-rounder now needs only one more wicket to complete a test double of 100 wickets and 1000 runs. Pakistan, who had made numerous fielding errors on the first day, made three more today when India resumed at 205 for five. Yashpal Sharma, Syed Kimani and Dilip Doshi were all put down, and two of those mistakes were to prove costly. Sharma, who had started the day on 25, eventually finished joint top scorer with 62, having escaped a dropped catch by Majid Khan off Imran Khan at 38. Kimani, dropped on 20, made 37.

Doshi, though he only made three runs, played a vital part, too, after he was dropped without scoring a run. He defied the Pakistani bowling for almost an hour while Shival Yasev added 24 useful runs. Imran Khan was the most successful of the three Pakistan pacemen, taking four wickets for only 67 runs. India, too, were in generous mood in the field and Taslim Arif, playing his maiden test innings, should have been on his way back to the dressing room with a score of four. He tried to cut Ghavri but only succeeded in edging the ball to first slip to Vishwanath, who dropped an easy catch.

West Indies end Australian

ADELAIDE, Australia, Jan. 30 (AP) — Clive Lloyd's West Indies cricketers leave Australia for New Zealand tomorrow as the richest, most successful — and probably the best — Caribbean side ever to tour Australia. "A very strong fast bowling attack backed up by brilliant fielding and an excellent batting line-up" was how Australian captain Greg Chappell comprehensively described the West Indies after they beat his side by a massive 400 runs in the third test at the Adelaide Oval here today and retain the Sir Frank Worrell Trophy.

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هو في في

OGNE—This is the largest swinging bell in the world and of nine in the belfry of Cologne Cathedral. The bell, weighing more than 500 cwt., announced an important anniversary on Year's Day. In 1880, after exactly 632 years of construction, Gothic cathedral was finally completed. The walls, struts and ornaments of soft sandstone constantly had to be wed and repaired in the course of the years. There was, indeed, a popular saying in Cologne that "when the cathedral is hed, the world will end." Cologne is expecting guests from over the world for the hundredth anniversary celebrations in 1980. (Dad photo)

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, JAN. 31, 1980

YOUR DAILY
Horoscope
from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You now have a good opportunity to get an enlarged vision of just where you are and what you can expect in the future. Follow up plans to gain your goals.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) The morning hours may appear difficult but later you can accomplish a great deal. I make the right impression on others.

AURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Get that chip off your shoulder and be more cooperative with associates. Stay within your budget in expenditures.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Study those new ideas it will help you advance in career matters. Work at measured pace for best results.

LEO CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Be sure your activities are well organized so that you can command a higher income, while not working so hard.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Make the right decisions early in the day as to what you desire in life, then go all-out to attain your goals. Think cleverly.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A good time to make plans have more abundance in the days ahead. Listening to the advice of an expert can be beneficial.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You are able to work well with others who have the same mutual interests. You can gain important personal aims.

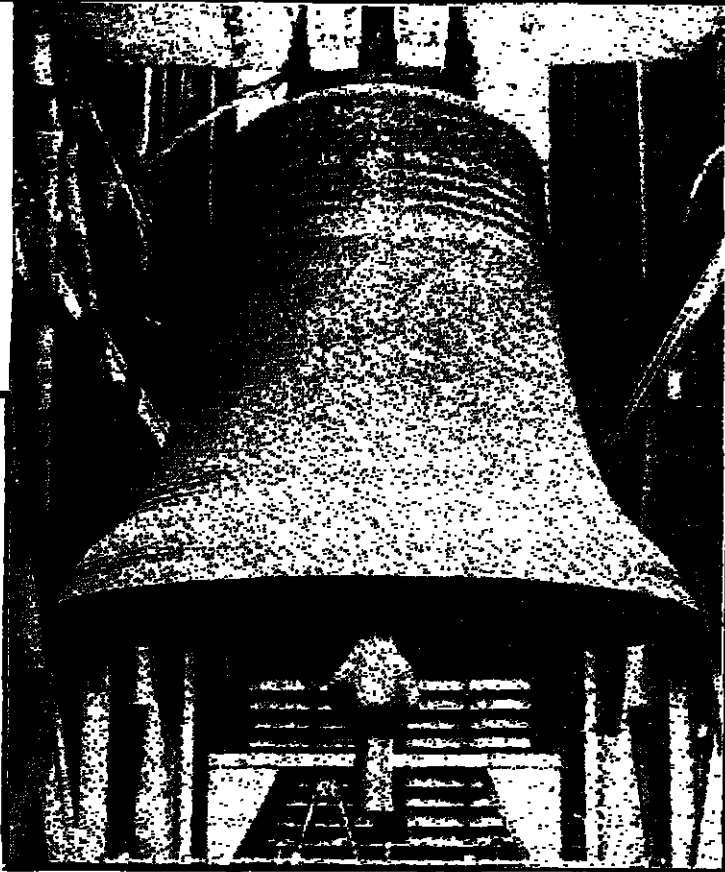
SAGITTARIUS (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) A higher-up may be critical of you, but it is constructive, so come to a better understanding and benefit from it.

SCORPIO (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You have many new ideas so be sure to organize them well and make them operable. Be active and happy.

APRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) If you schedule your life, you can easily discharge your obligations in the proper manner. Strive for happiness.

QUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Come to a better understanding with an important associate early in the day. Everything works out fine later.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Take steps to improve your environment so that you can operate more efficiently in the future. Cooperate more with co-workers.



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ANCKK
BARRO
MEEFAL
HYGNID



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: A

Yesterday's Jumbles: CHESS UNWED POPLIN OPIATE
Answer: What King Solomon said his last wife was—
"ONE IN A THOUSAND"

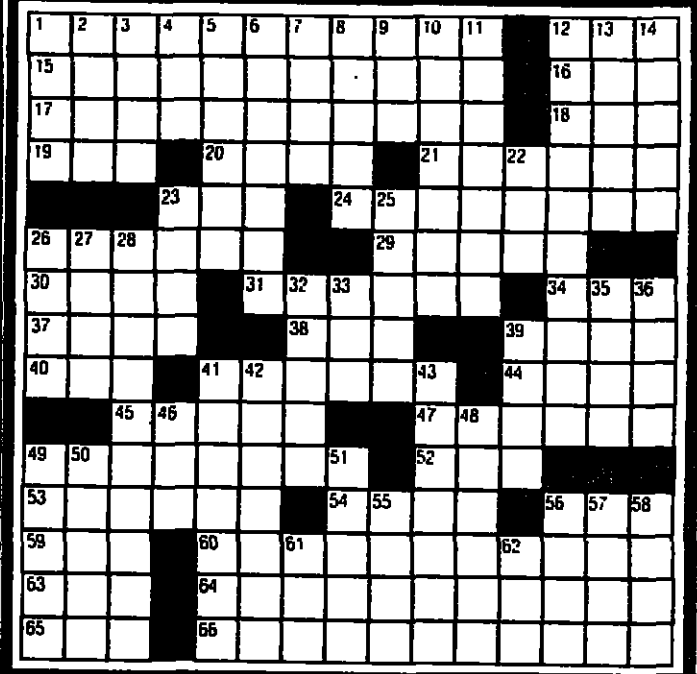
THE Daily Crossword by J. & P. Barrick

ACROSS
1 Belles
12 Brownie
15 Become western
16 First century date
17 Migratory
18 Tin
19 Year: Sp.
20 Rebuff
21 Tomboy
23 Ottoman governor
24 Death personified
26 Stopped
29 Cavern
30 Baneful thing

31 Cleans a blackboard
34 Unruly bunch
37 Artistic production
38 N—ce pas?
39 Casino city
40 Evergreen tree
41 Weakened
44 Quechuan
45 Sultan's decree
47 Ham
49 Mica and talc, for two
52 Like Falstaff

53 Certain sewn section
54 Arabian country
56 Author's works: abbr.
59 Crazy one
60 Have a hand (in)
63 Mountain: comb. form
64 Song-and-dance man
65 Asian money
66 3-D viewer

13 South American plain
14 Penalizes, in a way
22 Do harm to
23 Swindle
26 Moist, in a way
27 Bacchanal's cry
28 Churchill
32 Drive back
33 Reptile
35 Formerly
36 Tusked animal
39 Profusion of color
41 Blanketlike shawls: var.
42 Unyielding
43 In reality
46 Caddo
48 Indian
49 King of Crete
50 Habituate
51 Spanish Gr.
55 Ooze
56 —war bird
58 Dance
59 Dried up
61 Traveled way: abbr.
62 Photo's cousin

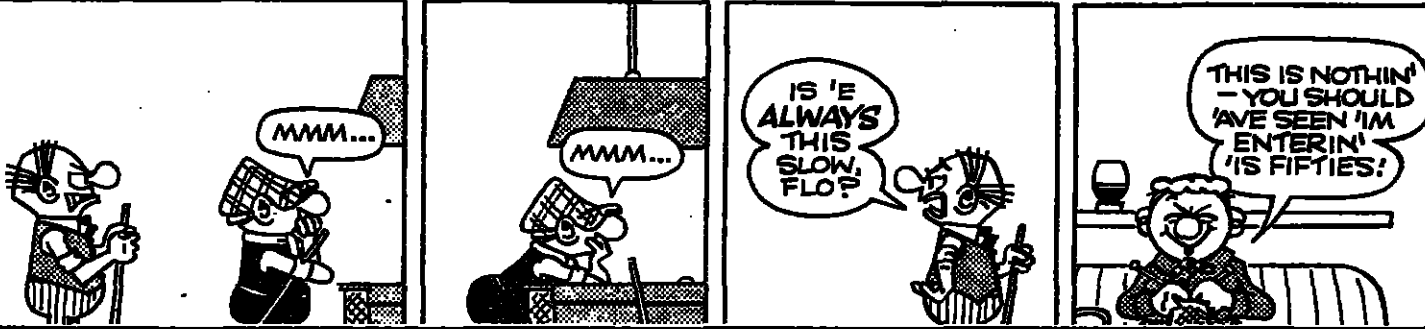


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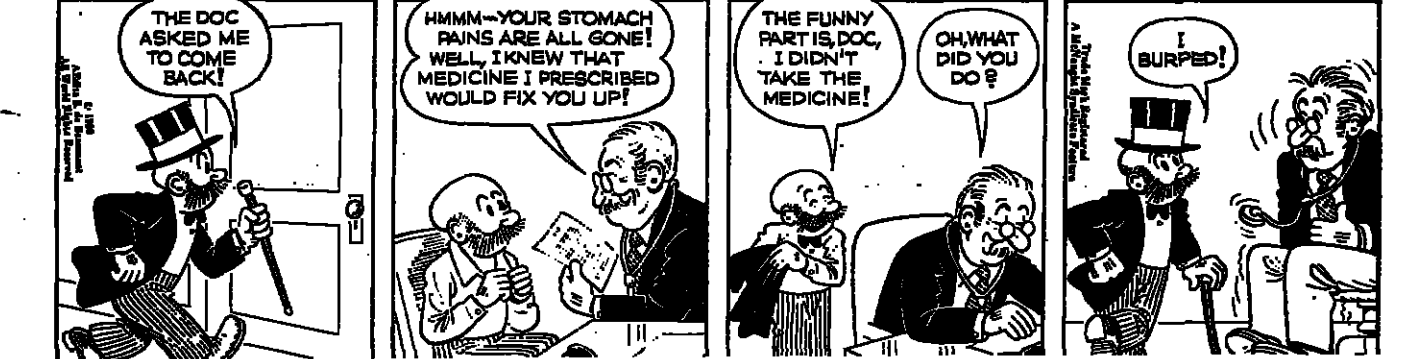
Peanuts



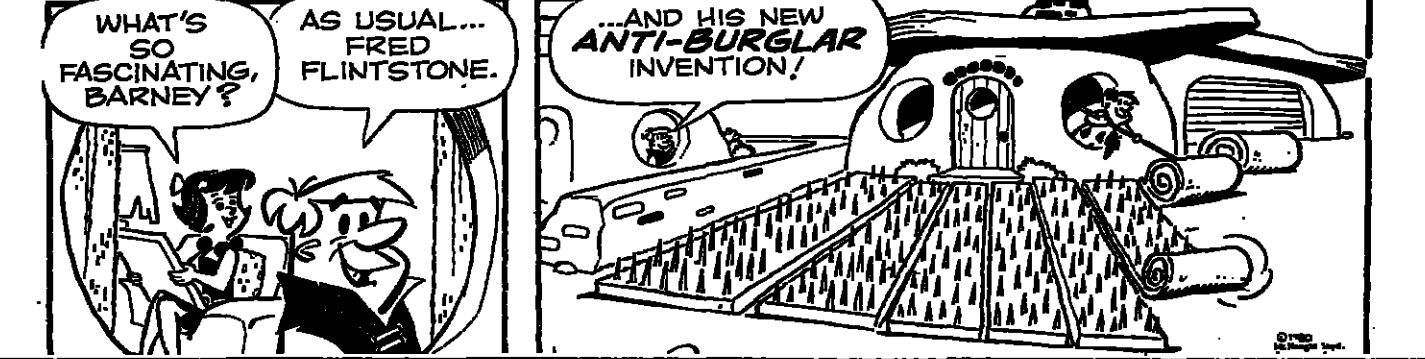
Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Flintstones



GOREN BRIDGE

CHARLES H. GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
1979 by Chicago Tribune

South vulnerable.
our DELICIOUS
D by the NORTH
stand: cooks
♦ 85
♦ 742
♦ Q932
♦ 8754
T EAST
♦ 63 ♦ 1094
♦ 1086 ♦ J5
♦ AK1086
♦ 1093
SOUTH
♦ AQ72
♦ AQ93
♦ J4
♦ AQ6
idding:
West North East
Pass Pass 2 0
Dble. Pass Pass
ng lead: Seven of ♠.

have not heard about
handing out medals
avado while under fire
e auction. But there
be one, because nothing
an account for South's
on this hand.

en your partner has
to keep your opening
ive, it is no time for you
stubborn. South, who
looking at half the
strength in the pack,
ed that the opponents
trying to take the hand
from him, so he decided
low his other four-card
West did not fall into
mmon error of bidding
to trump; he selected
ore profitable policy of

having the opponents work
for him.

West led the seven of
diamonds. East won the king
and shifted to the jack of
hearts. When he regained
the lead with a diamond, he
played another heart. When
the smoke had cleared,
declarer had a total of five
tricks and East-West had
racked up 800 points.

North put the conventional
question to his partner: "Did
my pass deceive you?"

"I was absolutely
justified," replied South. "I
had 19 points in high cards
alone!"

South was another victim
of over-counting. Remember,
they do not pay off on points.
It is the little stacks of four
cards each at the conclusion
of the hand that decide the
winners and the losers.

There was absolutely no
excuse for South's second
bid. North, by failing to keep
the auction open, had con-
fessed that his hand was
trickless. When you have a
trickless partner, do not even
think in terms of points. Ask
yourself: How many tricks
can I make single-
handed? Not with even a
great stretch of optimism
could South expect his hand
to produce six tricks.

That was the least he need-
ed to come in at the two-
level. Even with that, it
would have meant a penalty
of 500 points if the oppo-
nents doubled—a contin-
gency which should not have
appeared at all remote. Be
careful of going two-on-one
against the defenders—they
can make life very difficult.

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the Alhiyah School or
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and 6:30 — 11:30mid-
Also take home
e-order by phone.

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Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3
5:30 Koorin
5:45 Carooms
6:10 Children's programme
6:30 Adventures of Scarecrow
7:10 Local programme
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic series
9:30 Local programme
10:30 Arabic Musical
11:05 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6
6:30 French programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
7:50 Eiv 2000
8:30 Comedy
9:10 Survivors
10:00 News in English
10:15 Movie of the Week
(Flight of the Doves)

RADIO JORDAN
7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:30 The World of Philip Marlowe
11:00 Signing off
12:00 Signing on and News Headlines
12:03 Radioteque
13:00 News Summary
13:03 Radioteque
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Music
14:30 Country Music

15:00 Content Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:10 Easy Listening
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 Talking Point
17:30 Radioteque
18:00 News Summary
18:03 American Concerts
18:30 Euro Time
18:45 Arabic Music
19:00 News Bulletin
19:10 News Reports
19:30 Sign off

BBC RADIO

GMT
03:00 Newswatch
04:30 Music for the Harpichord
04:45 Financial News: Reflections
05:00 News: 24 Hours
05:30 Classical Record Review
05:45 World Today
06:00 Newswatch
06:30 Smash of the Day
07:00 News: 24 Hours
07:30 Think of a Number
07:45 Network U.K.
08:00 News: Reflections
08:40 News: Press Review
09:30 Financial News
09:40 Look Ahead
09:45 The Hustle at Posh Concert
10:00 Discovery
10:30 My Music
11:00 News: News about Britain
11:15 Think of a Number
11:30 Business Matters
12:00 Radio Newswatch
12:15 Top Twenty
12:30 Financial News: Reflections
12:45 Sports Round-up
13:00 News: 24 hours

13:30 Network U.K.
14:45 President's Year
15:00 Radio Newswatch
15:15 Outlook
16:00 News: Commentary
16:15 Lady of the Camellias
16:45 World Today
17:00 News: Play Choice
17:15 Discovery
17:45 Sports Round up
18:00 News: News about Britain
18:15 Radio Newswatch
18:30 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral
19:00 Outlook: News Summary
19:30 Stock Market
19:45 Classical Record Review
20:00 News: 24 Hours
20:30 A Jolly Good Show
21:15 Oyster Newswatch
21:30 In the Morning
21:30 Business Matters
22:00 News: World Today
22:15 Book Chances
22:30 Financial News: Reflections
22:45 Sports Round-up
23:00 News: Commentary

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT
03:30 The Breakfast Show
06:30 News, pop music, features, listeners questions
17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analysis
17:30 Davine
18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Making of a Nation"
18:30 New Music USA

19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analysis
19:30 VOA Magazine: American science, culture, letters
20:00 Special English: news
20:15 Music USA (Jazz)
21:00 VOA World Report
22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analysis.

EMERGENCIES

Doctors:
Amman:
Awali Al Hawashish (77665/72350)
Sarrish Abu Zaidan (71141/347)
Irbid:
Mohammed Al Tairi (3711)
Zarqa:
Bakarat Shajawi (803/881795)
Pharmacies:
Amman:
Abu Ghazaleh (25290)
Nayrooth (23672)

Faris (63938)
Al Tay (71050)
Irbid:
Mansour:
Zarqa:
Salim:
Tadris:
Venicia (44584)
Al Najah (23039)
Sarrish Abu Zaidan (63273)
Khaldoun (62315)

CULTURAL CENTRES (Amman)

American Centre Tel. 41520
British Council Tel. 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37809
German Institute 41903
Soviet Cultural Centre 44503
Spanish Cultural Centre 24340
Haya Arts Centre 65148
Hansen Youth City 67811
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.A. 41794
Amman Municipal Library 26111
University of Jordan Library 65111
Orad Museum 36191
Folklore Museum 26191

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Amman)

Ambulance (government) Tel. 75111
Civil defence team 24391-4
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) 3711-13
Police headquarters 39141
Najdah towing patrol rescue police (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777
Airport information (ALIA) 55205
Jordan Television 73111
Radio, English Section 74124
Fire, fire, police 19
Fire headquarters 22990

CULTURAL CENTRES (Damascus)

Al Hamra Theatre Tel. 226-448
Al Sha'b Art Gallery 226-527

American Centre 552-362
Arab Cultural Centre 333-727
Bulgarian Cultural Centre 537-901
British Cultural Centre 333-844
Deutch Democratic Republic Cultural Centre 333-932
French Cultural Centre 330-094
Kaboul Theatre 222-016
National Museum 114-854
Soviet Cultural Centre 222-650
Spanish Cultural Centre 334-003
Umlau Art Gallery 334-619
Zahran Public Library 111-318
West German Cultural Institute 224-443

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Damascus)

Ambulance (government) Tel. 90
Chamber of Commerce 118-339
Electric Power Co. (repair) 233-887
Fire headquarters 91
Information 95-97
Municipal water service 113-500

'World closer to nuclear confrontation' Gandhi: India will try to defuse Afghanistan crisis

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30 (R) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said today the world had moved closer to a nuclear confrontation and the West was turning Pakistan into an arsenal. She told

parliament she felt disturbed by Western reaction to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, and India would try to defuse the crisis.

India wanted to improve its relations with both Pakistan and China and closer cooperation with the Soviet Union would not be sought at the cost of relations with the United States, she said.

In her first major foreign policy statement since she returned to power this month, Mrs. Gandhi said the world in recent months had moved closer to a thermo-nuclear confrontation between big powers.

"We must... in our own humble way try to defuse the crisis," she said. "We are anxious that the present drift towards a hot war should be stopped by the combined effort of all the right-thinking people in the world."

President Carter's special envoy Clark Clifford, a former U.S. defence secretary, arrived today for talks with Mrs. Gandhi. She will also meet Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko who is expected in Delhi on Feb. 12.

Referring to the Soviet action in Afghanistan, Mrs. Gandhi told parliament: "We do not approve of foreign presence or intervention anywhere in the world. However, we do not believe in one-sided condemnation."

She said India's efforts were directed at securing the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, but the misery of the Afghan people would only be prolonged if Muslim insurgents, whom she referred to as armed bands, continued to be trained and



Premier Gandhi provided with bases across the border in Pakistan.

"We cannot but feel disturbed by the reaction of some powers over these developments in Afghanistan," Mrs. Gandhi said.

"Billions and billions of dollars have been asked for. Hundreds of millions have already been committed to Pakistan as military aid by the United States. Other powers are persuaded to make their contribution to convert Pakistan into an arsenal."

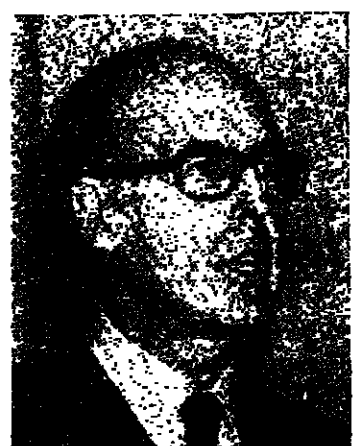
"The People's Republic of China has also pledged to provide arms and other assistance to Pakistan," said Mrs. Gandhi, who has previously expressed concern that arms supplied to Pakistan might be used against India.

When members expressed concern over Pakistan's reported efforts to develop what is known here as an "Islamic" nuclear bomb, Mrs. Gandhi said: "There is nothing Christian, Islamic, Buddhist or Hindu about nuclear bombs or other weapons of mass destruction."

"Production of a nuclear bomb by a country in the region is bound to increase suspicion and fear in another," she said.

Mrs. Gandhi recalled that Pakistani President Zia Ul Haq had told India his country would not manufacture a nuclear bomb. "We can only hope he will honour his assurance," she said.

"We have been watching with concern the build-up in the Indian



President Giscard d'Estaing

NATO said reviewing military implications of Soviet merchant fleet

BRUSSELS, Jan. 30 (R) — NATO experts are reviewing the military implications of the ever-growing Soviet merchant shipping fleet, according to Western alliance sources.

Soviet cargo ships are already capable of moving some 75,000 troops, representing six fully-equipped divisions, according to a recent survey by NATO intelligence experts.

They are also worried by the ever-increasing dependence of Western industrialised nations on cheap Soviet shipping for their imports and exports, the sources said.

Military experts here and at Norfolk, Virginia, headquarters of NATO's Supreme Allied Command, Atlantic, (SACLANT) stressed that the Soviet merchant marine, ranking among the world's largest, is centrally controlled by computer from Moscow and can be deployed at short notice.

They said many fishing and cargo ships were also involved in espionage activities.

The Soviet merchant fleet is given four main military missions, according to the confidential NATO survey.

1) It must be ready to supplement warships in carrying troops and equipment anywhere in the world at any time.

The report mentions the four roll-on roll-off cargo ships of the "Skulptor Komenkov" class which can each carry 270 tanks below deck and 80 more above.

2) It must supply warships on the high seas. Half of the resupplying missions are carried out by merchant ships, the survey said.

Italy has noted in the last few years a regular increase in the number of Soviet ships calling at Palermo, Sicily. Many of them are tankers that later rendezvous with Soviet warships and submarines in the Mediterranean.

3) The crews are trained for military missions and the vessels often take part in naval exercises. NATO officers say Soviet merchant ships, hydrographic survey vessels and fishing trawlers are all potential mine-layers. The Soviet Union maintains the largest stockpile of mines in the world.

4) They are engaged in specific espionage tasks or gather general

information.

According to the report, the espionage, masterminded from Moscow, is directed by KGB officers who give instructions to crew members in some 1,500 ports around the world where Soviet ships call.

Commercial activities give the Soviets access to strategic Western ports. The survey gives as an example cargo ships taking delivery of phosphates at Jacksonville, Florida, which is one of the major U.S. bases on the Atlantic coast.

The Soviet fishing fleet is the largest in the world. NATO experts think that from ten to 15 per cent of Soviet trawlers near the coasts of Canada are involved in intelligence gathering. They monitor radio conversations between Western warships and aircraft and their shore-based headquarters.

Besides eavesdropping on radio links, they use sophisticated electronic equipment to elicit technical details of ships' radar weapons systems, electronic warfare devices, submarine-hunting sonar equipment and underwater listening posts.

The Soviet oceanographic research fleet, with over 200 vessels, is larger than that of the rest of the world put together.

These ships are involved in studies on the ocean floor and some of them, accompanied by submarines, have even operated south of Australia and New Zealand.

NATO naval commanders in the Atlantic are worried that the merchant fleets of the alliance nations will shrink below the minimum strategic requirement in the time of crisis as a result of the general shipping recession and price undercutting by Soviet lines.

They said they would need thousands of NATO ships to reinforce and supply Western Europe from the United States in an East-West conflict.

NATO planners have drawn up a list of merchant vessels they would like to see requisitioned at very short notice in an emergency.

High on the list are tankers, to carry fuel and resupply warships, liners to be used as troopships and container ships and car ferries to move troops and equipment over short distances.

Carter urges cautious approach in economic report to Congress

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (Agencies) — Faced with high inflation — "the nation's number one economic problem" — President Carter today advocated a cautious approach to economic policy-making in his 1980 economic report to Congress.

Referring to his budget recommendations sent to Congress just two days ago, Mr. Carter said that proposing a more expansive fiscal policy "would have been a signal that we were not serious in our fight against inflation. It would have increased inflationary expectations, weakened the value of the dollar in exchange markets, and risked the translation of last year's oil-led inflation into a new and higher wage-price spiral in 1980."

In today's report, Mr. Carter said the current economic situation left him in a dilemma: triggering even worse inflation if he tried to stimulate the economy to cut unemployment sharply, or bringing on "a deep and extended recession" if he tightened policies to reduce inflation.

He linked the current situation to the oil price increases instituted by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

"No policies can change the realities which those higher prices impose," Mr. Carter said. "The most immediate problem in 1980 is to ensure that last year's sharp increase in energy prices does not result in a new spiral of price and wage increases that would worsen the underlying inflation rate for many years to come."

He said continued restraint in budget and credit policy, insistence on compliance with his vol-

untary limits on wage and price increases, and reduction of U.S. dependence on imported oil were necessary to achieve lasting reductions in unemployment and inflation.

International cooperation to reduce oil demand and maintain stability of world currency markets was essential, he said.

"As a nation we must recognise the importance of a stable dollar, not just to the United States, but to the world economy as a whole, and accept our responsibility to pursue policies that contribute to this stability," he said.

The report made it clear that the Carter administration approves of the Federal Reserve Board's tight money policy.

Three of President Carter's economic advisers predicted today that "if a recession does occur early this year, it is likely to be brief, mild and largely over by mid-year."

But Treasury Secretary William Miller, Budget Director James McIntyre and Presidential Economic Adviser Charles Schultz hinted at tax cuts if they are wrong and the economy takes a worse turn.

"If economic conditions deteriorate significantly, we will be prepared to take corrective action in ways and under circumstances that do not aggravate inflation," they said in a joint statement prepared for Senate Budget Committee hearings on Mr. Carter's budget.

The trio listed as the main priority containing inflation, through a "restrictive" fiscal policy and "monetary restraint."

East-West troop reduction talks to resume

VIENNA, Jan. 30 (R) — East-West negotiations on troop reductions resume tomorrow, with both sides calling for "business as usual" despite the Afghan crisis.

It will be the first encounter between the West's NATO alliance and the communist Warsaw Pact since Soviet forces intervened in Afghanistan, setting off a chain reaction of political reprisals by President Carter.

NATO governments, however, have decided the 19-nation Vienna talks should continue because a European troops-reduction agreement would be in the security interests of Western countries.

Although East-West detente has been frozen by the Soviet action in Kabul, other arms control negotiations will also go ahead

in Geneva next week. But little progress is expected so long as present global tensions remain.

"The western tone will be a shade cooler because of Afghanistan, but business will continue," a senior NATO diplomat said today as Western officials met to prepare for tomorrow's 225th plenary session here.

"For us, it is also business as usual," a communist spokesman said.

The talks between 12 nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and the seven-member Warsaw Pact have been deadlocked almost since they started six years ago.

Western diplomats said they expected detailed comments from the Soviet bloc on a new reduction plan tabled by NATO when the

talks recessed on Dec. 20 — just seven days before the Soviet march into Afghanistan.

The 20th negotiating round starting tomorrow will be overshadowed by the general crisis in East-West relations, but both sides hope the search for a compromise will go on.

The U.S. State Department has said arms control negotiations should continue because, if successful, they would limit the Soviet Union's military capabilities. The Vienna talks are concerned only with Central Europe.

The U.S., Britain and the Soviet Union resume talks on a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty in Geneva next Monday, and the 40-nation Geneva Disarmament Conference will be back in session on Tuesday.

Soviet cultural figures slam Sakharov's exile

MOSCOW, Jan. 30 (R) — A group of 19 Soviet cultural and dissident figures yesterday condemned the internal exile of Nobel Peace laureate Andrei Sakharov and said it could presage a return of Stalinism.

The name of Dr. Sakharov, now confined to the city of Gorky 400 kilometres east of Moscow and barred from all contacts with foreigners, had become "a symbol of nobility, heroism and humanity," the group said in a statement.

Among the signatories were writers Vasily Aksyonov, Vladimir Voinovich, Georgy Vladimov, Vladimir Kozlov and Lidiya Chukovskaya, literary critic Lev Kopelev, painter Boris Birger and dissident Russian Orthodox priest Sergei Zheludkhov.

It was the first statement from prominent cultural figures since Dr. Sakharov's banishment a week ago. Most of the signatories have already been expelled from official artistic unions for earlier criticism of Kremlin policies.

The statement described Dr. Sakharov as "an illustrious scientist, thinker and world citizen who embodied the best characteristics of the Russian national spirit—kindness, readiness for self-sacrifice and intolerance for lies and lawlessness."

Ordinary people who had suffered abuse "always found understanding and help from him," the statement, handed to Western reporters said. "Wherever there was oppression on our planet, Sakharov was always against the oppressors and on the side of the oppressed."

He had given all the money that had come to him with the state awards and titles bestowed for his work as a physicist, particularly in the nuclear weapon programme, to the building of a cancer hospital, the statement said.

"Do those who have now deprived him of his titles remember that?" it asked in a reference to the Kremlin decision to strip the physicist of all honours on the basis of what official statements have called his "subversive anti-Soviet activity."

"Who needs the slandering and persecution of the first Russian Nobel peace laureate, of the man who in the eyes of hundreds of millions of people all over the world has raised and affirmed the prestige of our homeland and embodies its honour and dignity?" the 19 asked. "Only those who would like a return to the dark times of Stalinism. Let us think carefully. If Andrei Sakharov can be persecuted today, then tomorrow times will be hard for the entire people."



Dr. Sakharov pictured in his Moscow apartment prior to exile in Gorky (Gamma photo)

Mexico's new role as major oil producer

MEXICO CITY — Mexico is fast expanding its oil production from newly-discovered reserves and will increase its exports by 500,000 barrels by June, six months ahead of schedule, according to state oil company (Pemex) chief Jorge Diaz Serrano. But the government has not yet decided whether to go beyond its 1.1-million-barrels-a-day 1980 export target which will be reached in June, he told Reuters.

Mr. Diaz Serrano said there was a flood of applicants for Mexican oil but export targets depended on political decisions to be taken by the government.

The Pemex chief gave no details on the reasons for the government's reluctance to increase exports substantially, but other officials spoke openly of fears that a massive inflow of oil money would fuel Mexico's already raging inflation of more than 20 per cent and distort its economy.

Mexico was in any case already making huge gains from recent

massive increases in oil prices, they said.

The price of its top quality crude oil has been raised by 30 per cent to \$32 a barrel in line with maximum prices charged by some members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Mexico is not an OPEC member.

Production from the Campeche Bay offshore reserves, which were first identified in 1970, started in June last year.

The production target for the end of 1980 was just over 500,000 barrels a day but capacity is likely to be much higher by then, Pemex officials added.

The officials said the Campeche Bay oilfields have generally proved to be much more prolific than expected.

Boosted by the Campeche find, Mexico's reserves are now put officially at 45.8 billion proven barrels, almost 1.5 times the total proven reserves of the United States and nearly double the 26 billion barrels estimated a year ago.

In terms of proven reserves, Mexico is now probably the world's sixth largest oil nation after Saudi Arabia, the Soviet Union, Iraq, Kuwait and Iran.

"The Mexican oil potential was certainly known to our parents," Mr. Diaz Serrano said, producing as evidence American newspaper cuttings from 1931 speaking of massive Mexican oil reserves.

The unproved potential has now been put by the government at about 200 billion barrels, more than four times the proven reserves.

News of Mexican oil discoveries over the past two or three years came as a surprise to the world only because Mexico had been previously neglected by the international oil industry, dominated until recently by the major multinational oil companies.

This is because Mexico was the first oil-exporting state to nationalise the industry, expelling the foreign oil companies in 1938 following its revolution.

Mr. Diaz Serrano said no new surprises should be expected beyond the official figure for the oil potential.

The Pemex chief and other Mexican leaders point out proudly that theirs is the only Third World oil-producing state to have developed its oil industry on its own.

Mr. Diaz Serrano said foreigners were only employed by Pemex when high-technology foreign concerns are called in to help with specific tasks.

One example, he said, was companies with experience of the difficult North Sea conditions. These were consulted when Mexico embarked on its own offshore oil project.

"We are very nationalistic," Mr. Diaz Serrano said, adding that Mexico was prepared to take the

risks involved in oil exploration and thus would not have to share its oil income with others.

Arguing that human resources were as essential as financial muscle, he said, "development is directly related to talent. If you do not have the people, you do not get very far."

The Pemex chief, a former businessman who headed an independent oilfield engineering company until he was put in charge of the Mexican oil industry three years ago, admitted that Mexico had neglected its oil industry until the 1973 oil price explosion.

It even had to import some of its oil needs from Venezuela a few years ago, officials said.

Mexico was expected to earn at least \$8 billion from oil and gas exports in 1980, they added.

The expansion and modernisation of the Mexican oil industry is being carried out under a \$15 billion, six-year plan launched in 1976 when Mexico was only producing about 500,000 barrels of oil a day—all from onshore fields.

These have now trebled their production, touching their optimum level of about 1.5 million barrels a day, and virtually every new drop of oil will have to come from the offshore oilfields, the officials said.

The spectacular Cantarell oil find in the Bay of Campeche, which alone boasts proven reserves of 10.4 billion barrels, is

World New Briefs

LONDON, Jan. 30 (R) — A large cache of weapons include parts of missiles stolen from a top secret British defence establishment, police said today. Most of the weapons were thought to come from the Royal Aircraft Establishment (RAE) at Farnborough, south land, the sources said. Police had detained an employee in for questioning. A Defence Ministry spokesman confirmed explosives and firearms were found in a raid by police on a house in Reading near London last Friday. He gave details of the weapons or their origin but added: "It categorically no nuclear weapons involved." Police were investigating whether any foreigners were involved in the weapons, sources said. The raid followed a tip-off. The RAE Britain's most important defence research units and is undergoing stringent security.

BELGRADE, Jan. 30 (R) — Yugoslav President Tito's health and he is undergoing further treatment and exercises after a fall. He is expected to be discharged from hospital in the city of Ljubljana. Today's bulletin said: "The general medical rehabilitation is continuing." The doctors gave details, but medical sources said the medical rehabilitation physiotherapy, exercises and leaning on his right leg weakening of the muscles through disuse. Two days ago it said President Tito was moved from the intensive care apartment in the hospital, the country's best-equipped heart and circulatory ailments.

SALISBURY, Jan. 30 (R) — South African forces guard Bridge crossing into Rhodesia have been withdrawn from I soil, British officials said today. They said the road and as was the only place where a South African unit was based. The presence of the South Africans drew pro-Patriotic Front nationalist leaders, who said their continued on Rhodesian soil went against the understanding of the London peace conference last month. A statement by spokesman for Governor Lord Soames said "Rhodesia it today assumed responsibility for the protection of the Rhod of Beit Bridge." Beit Bridge is the most important link South Africa and its northern neighbour. The South African government argued that the presence of its troops dug in a northern end was essential to guard the road and rail line

BONN, Jan. 30 (R) — West Germany last year recorded balance of payments deficit for 14 years, according to released today. The country had a provisional deficit of 11 marks (\$5.2 billion) on its current account in 1979, it released by the Federal Statistics Office in Wiesbaden. It was the first deficit since the 6.2 billion marks (\$3.5 billion) in 1965. It is a sharp reversal from the 17.6 billion mark (billions) surplus recorded in 1978, and official forecasts say it will widen further this year, mainly reflecting higher. Economics Ministry and central banks officials say Germany with deficits in the short-term because of its huge reserves of more than 100 billion marks (\$57 billion). But that it must get the deficit under control in three to four years. Deutschemark is not to depreciate and jeopardise the government's anti-inflation policy.

Turkish opposition accuses of putting democracy in danger

ANKARA, Jan. 30 (R) — Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel was accused by the opposition yesterday of putting Turkish democracy in danger through his new package of economic measures.

The measures are designed to encourage the private sector and foreign investment.

Opposition leader and former premier Bulent Ecevit attacked the package as the government announced further stiff price increases.

"The government is trying to change the regime in Turkey," Mr. Ecevit, chairman of the left-of-centre Republican Peoples Party, told opposition parliamentarians. "It cannot do this without eradicating democracy."

Mr. Demirel defended the package and its 33 per cent devaluation of the Turkish lira.

He told his third press conference in as many days that without the package, Turkey's nationalised industries would have lost 350 billion lira (\$5 billion) this year.

Price increases of between 60 and 100 per cent were officially

announced for iron, paper, cement and steel, cigarettes and alcohol. Banking sources said Bank of Switzerland to provide Turkey with loan of \$190 million urgent needs.

The International Fund (IMF) had money could be provided special drawing rights supplementary financing lowering last weekend stability package.

But the fund cannot money before its next month. The SW cost Turkey around \$1.9 billion to (that lost money by traded without ex guarantees and the trial bank default imposed tough conditions at keeping the money).

Firms have the option the money in lira, but investment in Turkey; dollars paid over ten low interest.

oil exports now go to States, Mr. Diaz Serrano said. The country plans its markets, although not mean a reduction amount going to the added.

He did not give a current export commission said that the 1.1 million day to be exported by go to the United States (160,000), Israel (25,000), Brazil (25,000).

Other commitment sales to Japan, Yugoslavia and Nicaragua. Mr. Diaz Serrano said in the export target was on a political decision.

But Pemex was ahead with plans to set and petrochemical abroad which would crude oil, he added.

Operations which exporters right into their main markets long-cherished of achieved dream of producers. It would in the profits of the p their own crude oil, now go mostly to companies which own the facilities in the countries.

The Pemex chief said able size for Mexico was Spain.

REUTERS

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